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side the Manual Alphabet, which many
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NAL—Only \$1.50 a year.

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1878.

NUMBER 36

POETRY.

THE BROKEN SABBATH.

Once upon a time, not many years ago,
Four children, Frank and Harry, Tan and Joe,
Grew restless and uneasy, for it was the Sabbath
day,
And they knew 'twas wrong and wicked to indulge
in noisy play.

The day was fast departing, the sun was sinking
low,
When these four naughty children over in a swamp
did go:
They threw stones in the water to see the ripples
spread,
And frightened every turtle that dared to lift its
head.

At last they all grew tired, and began to look
around,
To see if other pastime could anywhere be found.
"I'll tell you what" said Tanny, looking in the face
of Frank,
"Wouldn't it be splendid fun to see-saw, if we only
had a plank!"

Here Harry's inventive genius that was never
known to fail,
Proposed, since planks were wanting, each pair
should take a rail;
And quickly from the neighbor's fence, two
tumbling ones they spied,
And in a moment both were fixed—see-sawing
side by side.

Alas, alas, in trying to see which one could go the
fastest,
Some unforeseen event would crown their efforts
with disaster.
It was no strange occurrence, for them now and
then, to find

That, when the rails went flying up, some one
was left behind.

Even Harry, folding up his arms with native
pride and pomp,
Would find he couldn't keep his seat, see-sawing
in the swamp.

At length the deepening shadows over all the
land had come,
And with the shadows, William came, to call the
trains home.

Now every one who reads this tale will find a
moral true—
"Satan finds some mischief still, for idle hands
to do."

Let us hope these little children penitently bowed
their heads,
And asked to be forgiven before resting in their
beds. "Iscoo."

NINTH CONVENTION OF PRINCIPALS
AND INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF
AND DUMB INSTITUTIONS.

Great Gathering from all Parts of the
United States and Canada.

[From the Ohio Daily State Journal, Aug. 20.]
THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The early hours were occupied in
recreation about the grounds and the
buildings. Considerable time was oc
cupied in having a group picture tak
en of the Convention from the west
side of the Institution building. It
was after ten o'clock when the Con
vention was called to order by Dr.
Chapin. The Convention was led in
prayer by Dr. MacIntire, of Indianap
olis. The minutes of the previous
sessions were read and approved.

The committee on Enrollment re
ported those entitled to membership
in the Convention, and a large num
ber of representative, were admitted to
seats.

At this juncture the Convention was
photographed as they were sitting in
Convention assembled.

The committee on Memorial of De
ceased Members asked that sketches
of the deceased members, who have
died within the last four years, be fur
nished by those who were intimately
acquainted with the lamented ones.
The following communication was
then read:

ANDERMAST, SWITZERLAND, 1
July 26, 1878.
To the President of the Ninth Convention of
American Instructors of the Deaf and
Dumb, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.:
MY DEAR SIR—I do not know on whom the
high honor will only enjoy when this letter reaches
you will fall of presiding over the Ninth Con
vention of American Instructors of the Deaf and
Dumb, and one theory I know, that you and I
are of one mind and one heart in a great philan
thropic enterprise, and I make bold to write
you congratulating you upon the honor confer
red on you, and to request you to make known to
the Convention my hearty interest in the meet
ing, and request that I may be enrolled as an
honorary member, though not personally present.
I have been present at every Convention of In
structors and Conference of Principals for the
last twenty-seven years, and every one, I can
hastily say, was an occasion of greatest pleasure
and profit. My mind runs back over them as
the time approaches for your meeting, and I must
heartily regret that I can not be with you in per
son as I am in heart. The health I am abroad
needing has been so far restored that, if I had
foreseen it in time, I would have made my ar
rangements to sail for America in time to be with
you. I find rest a wonderful restorative, and this
mountain country the place for its fullest
enjoyment. I write (July 26) shivering with cold,
and have just ordered a fire. To-day I came
down the St. Gothard pass in a snow-storm that
does honor to July, though it would be a small
affair in January.

I have visited a number of institutions for the
Deaf and Dumb in England and France; have
not seen any in Germany. I find that the work
is essentially the same in Europe as with us in
America. The same difficulties and results. The
same questions of doubt and discussion. My
observations have been very gratifying as respects
the comparative success of American institutions
vs. European, as far as I have seen them. I shall
go home not only grateful for restored health,
but more thankful than ever before for the high
standing our profession has in America.

A teacher of deaf-mutes has a very different
social position in Europe from that he has with
us. I have observed that they are regarded more
as menials than with us. The principals are more
regarded, but for what good reason I cannot tell.
The governments give little or no aid to deaf-mute
instruction in Europe. Consequently the schools
are either eleemosynary, or very small schools
which admit only the children of "gentle
men." I have been trying to learn what consti
tutes a gentleman in England, but though every
person seems to know perfectly well, yet no per
son can tell. European Governments are con
ducted for the convenience of royal families and
a small number of patricians. Their energies
are expended in the pageantry of Royalty and
the support of immense armies to sustain Roy
alty and its accompaniments. The deaf people are
looked after as far as the Governments are forced
to do so. Of course they have not time and money
to expend upon institutions for the deaf and
dumb, blind, etc. But I must not write a po
litical letter. Pardon the digression.

You will allow me to say, in conclusion, that we
have no reason to fear comparison with Europe
an institutions. Our sign schools are equal to
their best, to say the least, and the same is true
of our articulating schools, also.

Please express to the Convention my earnest
wish that their sessions may be both interesting
and profitable.

Very respectfully yours,
PULLER G. CHAPIN.

A communication from Mr. Z. C.
Whipple, of Connecticut, was taken
from the table and read. He treated
at length of the new and improved
methods to be employed in mute in
struction.

Mr. W. G. Jenkins, of Arkansas,
read a paper on "The Principles and
Methods of Pestalozzi." He spoke of
the philosophy of this eminent Swiss.
His works were eminently practical.
During his many years of poverty he
struggled on. To him we owe the
kindergarten system. He was called the
father of popular education. He held
that education must begin early and con
tinue slowly. Mr. Jenkins advocated the
kindergarten system for the youth
in the Deaf and Dumb Institutions.

John Stuart Mill, at the age of three
years, while committing Greek and
Latin words to memory, was doing no
more than any mute could do.

Mr. Jenkins advocated the need of
maintaining the pupil's individuality.
In public institutions this is apt to be
absorbed in the methods of instruc
tion. They should be brought to
evolve their own conclusions. He
showed how this plan could be used
in object teaching. In presenting any
object its use should be explained,
and also the manner in which the
instrument was made. The necessity
of the mute is not to have a large vo
cabulary, but a practical one. Mr. Jen
kins' paper was listened to with great
interest by the members.

The discussion on the paper was
opened by Dr. MacIntire. He con
gratulated Mr. Jenkins on the essay
and approved of his method. He gave
an exposition of the same methods.

Dr. Peet said the true analysis of
the mute language was the expression
of divine language—translating the
works of nature. He approved of the
object methods. He referred to the
evils in early mute instruction. Few
parents know what to do and the ed
ucation of the mutes is not begun as
early as should be. He referred to the
advantage of the children of mute pa
rents over other mute children. Mute
children having elder brothers or sis
ters who are mutes always come to the
institutions brighter and better qual
ified.

Dr. Peet gave the history of a bright
mute boy, who at the age of eleven
years became blind from small-pox.
This case brought about a revolution
in the New York Deaf and Dumb In
stitution. The boy had made unusu
al advancement before he became blind.
His education was afterwards contin
ued by dictation and by punctured pa
per. At first the boy was very mis
erable, but now he is happy. Being
deaf and dumb he did not get the usual
instruction of the Blind Institutions.
The experience of this boy has evin
ced the fact that his case can be pro
vided for. A special course of instruc
tion for this class had to be arranged
and it is highly justified. A half doz
en other blind, deaf and dumb boys
have been found and they will be given
this new course of instruction. One
of these boys was born blind as well
as deaf and dumb and will necessitate
still other methods.

Dr. Peet then gave the instance of a
boy who was mute and had lost both
arms. It was at first thought that
without hands he could never acquire
the mute language. This boy was at
once put in the articulating class. He
had no advantages in the way of speech.
He now uses the lips in expressing him
self. One arm is off at the elbow and
with the aid of an attached apparatus
he manages to feed himself and work
a type-setter. In giving his utterances
he makes some very graphic expres
sions and is a constant source of amuse
ment. He is a very bad boy, being
formerly used by the thieves in the
streets of New York.

Dr. Chapin spoke of his impressions
while on a visit to Dr. Peet's institu
tion in New York, and commended his
efficient management.

Dr. Thomas Gallaudet spoke of the
great credit due to the teachers who

have done so much to aid these unfor
tunate ones, and desired some means
of perpetuating their memory.

Dr. Morrison, of Baltimore, related
how he had treated a blind mute, hav
ing pursued the same method explained
by Dr. Peet. The boy is now making
great progress, and is very bright.
This boy has the advantage of not be
ing born blind, but his course of in
struction is different from those men
tioned, as he is in a blind institution.

Judge Holden, of Wisconsin, spoke
of the time allowed children in the
deaf and dumb institutions. He ad
vocated that seven years was not
enough. He desired an utterance by
the Convention as to the period of
time that should be given the mutes in
an institution for their education.

Dr. MacIntire spoke of the difference
between the Western and Eastern in
stitutions. In the West the States
own the institutions and they are un
der the control of the State Govern
ments. In the East they are benefi
ciaries with ample endowments from
the State Governments, but not sub
ject to the fluctuations of the State.
But the legislation as to the age of ad
mission differs in the several States.

In Indiana they can admit them at the
age of one year, if they wish. On ac
count of the lack of accommodation
they do not admit them till twelve
years of age. He held that the chil
dren ought to be admitted at a very
early age. Then they would not have
so much to correct in the pupils. When
they are twelve years of age they have
attained habits which must be broken
off. But he would not advocate early
admission unless the buildings would
admit of the proper classifications. He
condemned the congregate plan. They
would be as well off at home unless
they are kept in separate classes.

Professor Palmer gave the rules for
admission in Canada. He spoke of
the same troubles in the Canadian in
stitutions which are complained of in
the States, and desired that some defi
nite action be taken by the Convention
in respect to the proper age of ad
mission.

Dr. Talbot, of Iowa, referred to the
question of admission and wished a
definite age to be agreed upon by all
the institutions.

Judge Holden referred to the great
epidemic of yellow fever in the South
in a few eloquent remarks and read an
account from the morning paper, after
which he suggested that a collection
be taken for these suffering people,
which was unanimously agreed to.

It was then agreed that all come
prepared in the afternoon session to
contribute to this cause.

Owing to the late hour of assembling
on account of the photographing, the
rest of the morning programme was
postponed till the afternoon, and at
12:15 the Convention adjourned to
meet at three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order
by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, one of the
Vice Presidents. The Convention set
aside the regular order of exercises
and Mr. Burt read an able paper, pre
pared by Mr. Greener, of the Ohio
Institution, on Deaf and Dumb Jour
nalism. He showed the benefit of
the organs in teaching the pupils the
mechanical processes of printing of
fices and tended to have them take a
pride in preparing articles. These
papers also furnish all the local news
to the old students who are scattered
in different parts of the country. The
journals also form a connecting link
between the different institutions of
the country. Mr. Greener gave a de
tailed outline of the plan on which
these papers should be conducted.

Mr. Schilling opened the discussion
on the paper. He said a careful su
pervision should be kept over these
papers. They should give a variety
of the best current literature, and
should be suited to the needs of the
mutes. The general reading of the
pupil may be guided by these papers,
and the literary recommendations
should be made with great care. No
vicious or sensational matter should
be introduced. He doubted whether
the report to the Governors and Leg
islatures were proper reading matter
for the deaf and dumb. They were
not always good reading.

Mr. Kinney said the kind of books
published now might prevent some
one from getting to heaven, and he
was particular in specifying the influ
ence of the press. He said the deaf-mute
newspapers so far had done good.
Some excellent books have also been
published by mutes. New newspapers
have become the great source of in
formation and we must fall in with the
times. The papers have taken the
place of standard books. In the com
mon newspapers are articles which the
mutes should not read. They should
be kept from the temptations which
are put before the public in some sheets.

Dr. MacIntire said one of the most
difficult things in the instruction of
the deaf and dumb was to provide
them with the proper things to read
and to have them read the same. It
was hard to get them to read the Bi
ble. In Indiana they have a select li
brary of some 4,000 volumes, suited to

all grades, with a printed catalogue.
If the pupil does not acquire the hab
it and taste for reading while at the
institution he never will. The teacher
should advise the pupils what to read,
and aid them in the selection of the
same. He insisted on a definite sys
tem in inducing the pupils to keep up
a regular course of reading, and ar
gued in favor of better facilities for
supplying books and periodicals.

Dr. Peet said the art of type setting
aided the pupils in getting a use of
the English language. He gave the
plan on which *The Educator* was pub
lished in New York. The New York
Institution has in addition to their
own library access to the Mercantile
Library of New York city. He said
the teachers should write books for
the deaf and dumb, but should not
expect much revenue from them. He
spoke on this point from experience.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet said these jour
nals of the Deaf and Dumb institu
tions were of great interest. Their
local news were valuable. We thus
gain from the experience of each oth
er. Besides the local organs, he ad
vocated a general paper to circulate
in all the institutions and solicited
aid for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
published at Mexico, New York, which
claims to be a general organ for the
country.

Dr. Chapin objected to certain things
which had appeared in this publica
tion, to the detriment of the Wiscon
sin Institution, and requested that it
be more reliably and carefully edited.

Mr. Draper, of Washington, gave a
paper, pointing out the evils which
have crept into the papers for the
deaf-mutes. In his criticisms he was
kind enough to mark the good results
as well as the evil ones. Mr. Draper
is a mute, and while Dr. Gallaudet
read the paper, he interpreted it him
self for the benefit of the mute attend
ants.

Dr. I. L. Peet, of New York, opened
the discussion on "The importance of
imparting religious instruction with
out inducing a sectarian basis." He
condemned the introduction of secta
rianism into these institutions and ad
vocated the teaching of the funda
mental principles in which all Chris
tians can believe, but was emphatic in
his opinion that the plan of salvation
should be plainly and impressively
pointed out. Everything which would
make the pupil better now and here
after should be made known to him.
It is a duty that implies self-preser
vation and all the responsibilities of a
leader. At the same time he would
try to carry out the wishes of the pa
rents. If the parents were Protest
ants, Catholics or Hebrews, he en
deavored to respect the belief of those
parents and nothing contrary to the
faith of the parent would be taught.
The pupils should be allowed to at
tend the services of their own creed.
He had aided the priests in their
services and taught the catechism him
self. He desired liberality and the
good of all.

Dr. Talbot, of Iowa, said that in his
institution he had endeavored to be
catholic rather than sectarian. He
admitted all classes, and respected
their creed. The Catholics had given
him great aid, and shown an interest
in the children of their people. They
were always treated with respect at
his institution. The Hebrews objec
ted to their children reading the New
Testament, and he respected their
wishes. He had given them lessons
from the Old Testament. One such
pupil desired that he should have his
lessons just the same as the other pu
pils, and his father soon assented. He
feared more the tendency which wan
to no Bible lessons in these schools
at all than he did the sectarian differ
ences. He hoped religious instruction
would be continued, and that this el
ement would never be forced out of
the institutions.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet expressed the
belief that Christians would come
more and more together and that this
trouble would end, but now we must
meet it with as much generosity as
possible. The main thing is to im
press the pupils with the absolute
need of the Gospel and of their prepa
ration for a better life. He would
not introduce any regular organiza
tion into the chapels of the institu
tions, but he would have them pre
pared to enter some of the churches as
soon as they leave these institutions.
They should by all means become ac
tive working Christian men and wom
en.

Mr. Hammond read an extract from
Dr. Lord's opinion, on non-sectarian
instruction, also from an address of
Dr. E. M. Gallaudet.

Dr. Palmer, of Canada, said every
pupil should be taught to respect the
religion of its parents. He invited
the parent to visit the children fre
quently, and also the pastor or priest
of their choice. A teacher is always
ready to aid these men in their min
istration. By this arrangement they
have had no trouble. These pastors
are requested to make regular visits,
and feel that the pupils are members
of their charge.

Dr. Chapin remarked that the relig

ious instruction given in these insti
tutions was usually of such a character
as not to induce a religious bias. He
considered it one of those indications
which would bring about that day
when all men would be more in unity.
He hoped the doors would be opened
to all the mutes, and that they would
enter the churches as members.

The discussions of the day, which
had been very interesting, were closed
and some unimportant business matters
were considered.

It was decided to make a general in
spection of the Ohio Institution to
morrow, at some convenient time.

The matter of a collection for the
yellow fever sufferers was called up
and \$55.87 was raised for this pur
pose. It was authorized that the
amount be at once forwarded to the
proper authorities at New Orleans.

The Convention adjourned at 5 P. M.
It was announced that there would be
singing and mute recitations in the
parlor during the evening.

The proceedings are growing in in
terest, and during the afternoon there
was a marked increase in the attend
ance.

(To be continued next week.)

TWENTY YEARS FROM THEN.

Billy Ross, a temperance lecturer at
Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the
young on his favorite theme. He said:

"Now, boys, when I ask you a ques
tion you mustn't be afraid to speak
right out and answer me. When you
look around and see all these fine
houses, farms and cattle, do you ever
think who owns them—your fathers,
do they not?"

"Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be
twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own
this property then?"

"Us boys," shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now, tell me, did you ev
er, in going along the streets, notice
the drunkards lounging around the
saloon doors, waiting for somebody
to treat them?"

"Yes, sir, lots of them."

"Well, where will they be in twenty
years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be drunkards then?"

"Us boys!"

Billy was thunderstruck for a mo
ment, but recovering himself, tried to
tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

WORLDLY SYMPATHY.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes
of your love and tenderness sealed up
until your friends are dead. Fill their
lives with sweetness. Speak approv
ing, cheering words while their ears
can hear them, and while their hearts
can be thrilled by them. The things
you mean to say when they are gone,
say before they go. The flowers you
mean to send for their coffins, send to
brighten and sweeten their homes be
fore they leave them.

If my friends have alabaster boxes
laid away, full of perfumes of sym
pathy and affection, which they intend
to break over my dead body, I would
rather they would bring them out in
my weary hours, and open them that
I may be refreshed and cheered by
them while I need them. I would
rather have a bare coffin without a
flower, and a funeral without an eulogy,
than a life without the sweetness of
love and sympathy. Let us learn to
anoint our friends beforehand for their
burial. Post-mortem kindness don't
cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers on
the coffin cast no fragrance backward
over the weary days.—N. Y. Even
ing-Post.

AN ULSTER COUNTY GOLD MINE.

The Rondout, N. Y., *Courier* de
scribes the lands and operations of the
Hussey Hill gold mining company.
Stamping mills have been erected and
the work is being prosecuted vigor
ously. The company have purchased
fifty-seven acres of land, sunk two
shafts and traced a vein of gold-bear
ing quartz of some 2,200 feet, the vein
running in a northeasterly and southe
westerly direction. On this vein the
company have opened one shaft (the
old one), from which has already been
taken 700 tons of ore. This shaft ex
poses a bed of ore the platform of
which is thirteen by twenty-two feet.

They have already cut through a
bed of eighteen feet of solid ore. The
lower down they go, of course the rich
er is the ore that they find. They have
already struck a vein of water, and ex
pect eventually to secure enough water
from the mine to run all the stamp
ers. The company have also started to put
another shaft into the mountain 200
feet north of the one just described.
They have already in this new shaft
gone in about forty-five feet, and the
ore taken out has been richer than
any secured from the old shafts. The
new shaft is sixty feet lower down
than the old one, and large hopes are
entertained by the company as to the
productiveness of the ore to be taken
therefrom.

BISHOP LITTLEJOHN'S DAUGHTER.

PARTICULARS OF THAT LADY'S MARRIAGE TO
MR. FREDERICK WESSON IN LONDON.

[London Daily News.]

Yesterday morning, Aug. 1st, the
marriage of Mrs. Lillies Jennie Mills,
widow of Mr. Mills of Brooklyn,
and daughter of the Bishop of Long Is
land, New York (Dr. Littlejohn), and
Mr. Frederick Wesson, also of Brook
lyn, took place at the Chapel Royal,
Savoy, in the presence of as large a
congregation, consisting chiefly of la
dies, as this beautiful and historically
interesting little edifice would contain.
The ceremony was performed by the
Bishop of Nebraska, United States (Dr.
Clarkson), the Rev. Henry White,
Her Majesty's Chaplain at Savoy, as
sisting.

Admission to the pews was obtain
ed solely by means of tickets, and all
the available space was soon filled by
those who were thus privileged, among
whom were the Bishop of Central
Pennsylvania and one or two of the
American bishops who came over to
England to attend the recent Lamb
eth Conference, the Secretary of the
United States Legation, and several
American clergymen. On the arrival
of the bridal party at the principal en
trance, a procession was formed by the
cho

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1878.

HENRY C. RIEDEL, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS: One copy, one year, \$1.50. Clubs of ten, 12.50. If not paid within six months, 15.00. These prices are invariable. Remit by post-office money order, or by registered letter. Terms, cash in advance.

CONTRIBUTIONS. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Contributions, Subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

SOUND TO THE CORE.

The remarks of Mr. John T. Morris, President of the School Board, and a Trustee of the Maryland Deaf-Mute Colored Institution, made at the Columbus International Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, are well worthy of perusal and candid consideration. All classes who have the good of the public at heart will readily admit that institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb should not be subject to the fluctuations of politics. They should be entirely free from all party bias, and the question of partisan principles should not be allowed to have any bearing whatever with the employment of instructors or managers of institutions of that kind. We are pleased to learn that in Maryland, as many of the other States, they have done away with party bias in connection with the deaf-mute institution, and that the persons employed in its management are in their respective positions by virtue of their personal qualifications for their respective duties, not by reason of their political complexion.

The question of teachers' wages is another interesting topic. We will remark that they should be better paid. The arduous labor entailed upon a teacher of deaf-mutes should entitle him or her to a salary commensurate with the skill and brain work demanded, and as a reasonable compensation for mental exhaustion. Then we should see a better average class of deaf-mute instructors, and as a natural consequence a better educated deaf and dumb people.

Mr. Morris also believes that deaf-mute instructors should be pensioned the same as retired officers of the Government, to which every teacher of that kind of course responds a hearty amen, and we would greatly rejoice with them should ever in our day such become the case.

HELP IMPROVE THE JOURNAL.

Do the readers of the JOURNAL ask "How can we help improve it? The ways of doing this are legion, only a few, however, we shall name in this article; and they will appear so plain to our readers that they will be prepared to do much for the JOURNAL and a great deal to interest each other.

Of course it is presumed that you have subscribed and paid for your paper, which you will concede is your first duty towards it. Having done so you have made a fair start. The first duty then of the editor is to make just as good a paper as possible, and see that it is sent to you regularly each week. Both parties having performed one good act, it is not to be supposed that either party ought now to rest on the laurels of one good deed, but justice from each to the other demands that they keep on doing good. Two things are certain: the subscriber has paid out his money, and wants an equivalent for it; the publisher has received the money and will certainly return its worth, and much more if possible. The latter, without doubt, will make the paper just as good as one as possible, and to this end he will avail himself of every opportunity in reach for getting all the important news he can for its columns. But the editor can neither be omnipresent nor an angel. He is not expected to be a prognosticator of facts without the pale of his knowledge, nor a mind reader, at a long range.

What is the inference then? Simply that readers of the paper will render a little assistance in furnishing news for the paper, and that some of those who are capable will furnish now and then miscellaneous articles on various topics, the production of which will give variety to the paper, entertain all the readers, and strengthen the literary taste and polish the minds of the writers. As often before repeated so we now say that most of our

readers know of some scrap of news worth inserting in our "Itemizer," while we add, many of them who do more or less traveling for business or pleasure possess ready facilities for furnishing us with spicy correspondence and choice literary contributions. Among the last named classes of writers are included ministers, teachers, and men and women of leisure and pleasure who, in contributing occasionally, or often, for their own paper enjoy a most magnificent opportunity for entertaining their friends and also for self-improvement. We would not, however, overlook the fact that large numbers of men and women of comparatively secluded lives are rich in resources which, if properly cultivated, or even occasionally brought into active use, through the medium of the pen and columns of a paper, would add lustre to their names, and brightly adorn their fireside reading. To all such we would urge the request to furnish us correspondence whenever practicable, and they will be thankfully received, and to all knowing of any thing new, or of interest to the average reader, please let your light shine for the pleasure and profit of each other.

Now that some of the deaf-mute schools are already re-opened and all will soon be in blast again, we hope for a renewal of correspondence which has been interrupted by the usual summer vacation, and we hope to be cheered by the sight of interesting contributions from all quarters, not only from schools but from every department of life.

Permit a few words of well-intentioned advice, which, if heeded, will be a saving of much annoyance to us and of vast benefit to correspondents. When writing any thing intended for publication confine your labor to the subject in hand. Do not let one subject become so mingled with others that, from the conglomerated mass of vague ideas presented, it will be impossible for the editor to hunt up a heading for the article. Remember that the least number of words a fact can be expressed in is one of the distinguished characteristics of a good writer. Never use two words when one will answer just as well in expressing the idea intended to be conveyed. Expunge the "great I" from your writings. Do not attempt to make a hero of the correspondent if that correspondent happens to be yourself. "Let another man praise thee." Average readers are not average fools. Self-trumpeting, however loud and often, brings no distinction to the self-conceited. Like good and counterfeit money, so it is with writers loud in their marvels of wonder; good judges soon detect and discard the spurious and as soon discover and embrace the good, and good judges are not as scarce as you may imagine them to be. Let your articles be clothed in language easily understood, and the natural effect will be to render the article more acceptable for publication and better relished by all its readers.

Wants Employment.

Merritt Ostrander, of Whiteport, Ulster county, N. Y., wishes to say through the columns of the JOURNAL that he is in want of employment; that he would like to engage either as primary teacher in some deaf-mute institution, clerk in a store, or to work at coopering, such as barrel making for instance. Any of our readers knowing of any work of the above kind, which can be obtained for Mr. Ostrander, who is a deaf-mute, will do him a favor by communicating with him at the above-mentioned address.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GRANITE STATE MISSION MEETING.

It has been found necessary to postpone the meeting of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission until September 14th and 15th. It will be held at Henniker, N. H., as before advertised. Arrangements have been made with the following officers of railroads to carry deaf-mutes at half-fare: Superintendent Chamberlain, Concord, Nashua, Portsmouth, Manchester and Lawrence, Hooksett and Pittsfield and Manchester and North Weare; Superintendent Todd, Northern Bristol, Concord and Claremont, and Hillsboro and Peterboro; Superintendent Dodge, Boston, Concord, Montreal and White Mountains; Hon. J. W. Sanborn, Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

Mutes wishing to attend must send their names and the name of the station they wish to leave to Thomas Brown, West Henniker, N. H., before the first of September and half-fare tickets will be forwarded to the station agents. Those living out of the State can name the nearest station within the State and buy their half-fare tickets on their way to Henniker.

Revs. Thomas Gallaudet and Job Turner will be present. All are invited.

Noyes Hotel prices, 75 cents, 85 cents, and \$1.00 per day.

THOMAS BROWN, Chairman. West Henniker, N. H., Aug. 10, 1878.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

The Pennsylvania Institution has been thoroughly renovated during vacation.

Mr. David White, of Boston, was recently on a visit to his friends in Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

S. M. Freeman, of Cincinnati, O., has been appointed teacher in the Georgia Institution, at Cedar Springs.

Stras Guard, of Elizabethtown, O., lost a \$250 paching horse, not long since, by being overcome by the intense heat.

Mrs. Milton A. Jones, of Richland, Oswego county, is visiting for a few weeks her friends at Fort Plain and Saratoga Springs, at which latter place her daughter is living. We are sure Mrs. Jones will have a very pleasant visit and an enjoyable time.

Principal Foster, of the Pennsylvania Institution, is said to have done some tall fishing lately, while enjoying his vacation on the Long Island Sound shore. Black-fish, sea-bass, porgies, and other species were easily allured by his tempting bait, and as easily snapped up by his dexterous and nimble hands.

Mrs. Sarah E. Slip, her son, and Miss Carlin, of New York, who have been residing in Dexter, N. Y., since the early part of June, return to New York to-day (Sept. 5th). Mrs. Slip intends to visit Ocean Grove, N. J., this month to enjoy the sea air and bathing. We had hoped she would pay us a visit on her return home, she having done so last summer.

The New York State Fair is to be held at Elmira, September 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th. Deaf-mutes like to see the wonders, and they are advised to be at the fair on Thursday, the 12th, when they will, perhaps, find a large number of their own class in attendance. Remember, the fair is at Elmira, the place of holding the late convention, a very beautiful place.

Among the recent arrivals at Cincinnati, of those who attended the Columbus convention, were Messrs. Jacobs, Eddy and Schofield and Miss Stephens, of the Kentucky Institution; Mr. Vail, of the Indiana Institution; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, of the Minnesota Institution; Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, O., Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York; and Professor Job Turner.

Miss Eva Lucas, daughter of Mr. George M. Lucas, a deaf-mute, of Oswego, a very estimable lady, has been, for the past two months, sojourning at the beautiful village of Watkins and exploring the world-wide famous Glen. She leaves for home in Oswego this week, and, we understand, she is not willing to part with the wonders. We are always pleased to welcome her, as well as others, to the beautiful village and the Glen.

—Cor.— A writer, who, we presume, was one of the party, but too modest to say so, informs us that three ladies and four gentlemen from Philadelphia, Pa., and one boy from Norristown, Pa., went to Atlantic City, N. J., on the 24th ult., where they stayed till evening and enjoyed themselves very much. They saw a large number of persons bathing in the briny waters of the ocean, and, following the bent of the crowd, plunged in and enjoyed the same pleasure. The writer also informs (?) us that the breeze was cool and pleasant, "and that we may call it the sea breeze, which usually comes from the sea." Yes, it usually comes from the sea; in fact we never heard of its coming from any other part of the world.

Or the late convention of Instructors, Dr. Peet says in a private letter to us: Judging from the tone of the convention, its personal and the general direction of thought and aspiration, I am satisfied that the education of the deaf and dumb is making great strides, and I shall look back upon its discussions and its influences with a feeling of great encouragement. While I did my full share of the work and contributed largely of my long experience, I feel that the suggestions I received were of decided value. Rev. Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Gallaudet added much to the interest of the occasion, while the deaf-mutes and semi-mute members of the convention appeared to splendid advantage, not only as contributors of ideas but also as living examples of the superiority of what has come to be called the American system.

A Table.

For those who use the Book of Common Prayer.

SEPT. 8th, 1878.

MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 8th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Deut. vi.
2d Lesson—Matthew xx.
English Lectionary.

1st Lesson—1st Kings, xxii, 1-41.
2d Lesson—1st Cor. xvi.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 8th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Deut. vi.
2d Lesson—James iv.
English Lectionary.

1st Lesson—2d Kings ii, 1-16 or iv, 8-38.
2d Lesson—Mark ix, 2-30.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

HOW PAT CAN A PERSON BECOME.

Mirabeau, alluding to a very corpulent person, said, "He has only been created to show to what extent the human skin would stretch without bursting." Then, corpulence was believed to be a natural condition; now, it is known to be a disease. Hundreds who had considered themselves useless for life, by reason of too much fat, have, by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat, been reduced to a healthy and natural size. This great remedy for corpulence is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. It cures indigestion and tones up the system. Sold by druggists.

ENTRIES OF ARTICLES AND STOCK FOR THE FAIR.

Entries of articles and stock for the fair to be held at Mexico, September 10th, 11th, and 12th, will be taken by the secretary at the store of L. L. Virgil in Mexico, September 7th, day and evening.

M. W. COLLINS, Secretary.

Local Paragraphs.

G. H. Goodwin has had his house re-shingled.

John Becker is at Saratoga Springs for a few days.

Noel Gardner, of Amboy, was in town last Friday and made us a short but pleasant call.

Peaches and water-melons have been coming into market more freely for the past few days.

Early apples are so abundant that there is no market for them. Cider-making has already begun.

The Democratic county convention will be held in this village, on Wednesday, October 1st.

W. S. Goodell and H. M. Wimple were at the Universalist State convention at Syracuse last week.

Only fourteen tickets were sold at this place this year for the Veterans' Re-union at Oswego Falls.

A base-ball game is being played to-day on the fair grounds between the Ontarios of Oswego and the Ontarios of Mexico.

A party of gentle and ladies from here took a ride to Salmon River Falls last Saturday and spent the day very pleasantly.

The Greenbackers of this (third) district have nominated Mr. Northrup, editor of the Parish Mirror, for member of assembly.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, of Syracuse, have lately been visiting Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Cross, of this village. They returned to their home last week.

Rev. E. E. Arnold, W. R. Cobb and other former pastors of the M. E. Church of this village attended the camp-meeting at Dempster Grove.

About a dozen women and girls and several young men left town last Monday for Munnsville, Oneida county, N. Y., where they have gone hop picking.

Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Cobb, of Camden, called in town last Friday and remained over night while on their way home from the Dempster Grove camp-meeting.

The Sandy Creek Fair begins to-morrow (Wednesday) and closes Friday. A grand stand, to accommodate five hundred people has been erected from which to witness the trotting.

The game law relating to ducks having been suspended on the 1st inst., quite a number of shootists of this village left town early Monday morning in search of that kind of game.

A large number of people from various parts of the country were in town last week Wednesday and Thursday, attending the annual meeting of the Oswego County Baptist Association.

William Baker has forty or fifty men, women and girls at work gathering his hop crop. Other hop yards in this vicinity also have many busy hands engaged picking the crop.

The Greenbackers of Pulaski and the Alerts of Mexico played a game of base-ball last Saturday, on the fair grounds near this village, with the following results: Alerts 27, Greenbackers 23.

Preparations are being made for the county fair, which will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, September 10th, 11th, and 12th. The fair is expected to be unusually attractive this year.

The annual session of the Oswego County Teachers' Institute is to be held this year at Parish, beginning Monday, September 23d, and continuing two weeks. Of course nearly all the teachers will be in attendance.

Preparations are being made for rendering our county fair unusually attractive this year. Of course every one who can expects to go to the fair. It occurs on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 10th, 11th, and 12th.

Rev. J. P. Stratton and family, who now live at Crawfordsville, Ind., and have been spending a few weeks very pleasantly among their friends in this village, left last Friday for home via Albany, where we understand they intend to stop for a few days.

The Veterans' Re-union at Oswego Falls was a very pleasant affair, and the representation was, on the whole, good from the various towns of the county. Among the Vice-Presidents elected for the ensuing year we notice the name of E. D. Goit, of this village.

The house of Nathan Wilmoth, two miles from here, on the Pulaski road, burned last Saturday night, together with most of its contents. There was an insurance. How the fire originated is not known. The house had been built but a short time. Mr. Wilmoth's old house having been burned down within the last two or three years.

A large audience was in attendance at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening to listen to Rev. W. F. Hemenway's discourse on the finance question. His next Sunday evening lecture will be on "The Remedy for Tramps." These Sunday evening talks abound in solid facts and are listened to with interest.

Rev. W. F. Hemenway, pastor of the M. E. Church of this village, preached a sermon last Thursday, to one of the largest congregations at the Dempster Grove camp-meeting, from Romans vi: 23: "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our

Lord." A correspondent of the Oswego Palladium says "All pronounced the sermon a master-piece of logic and eloquence." The same writer also speaks in high terms of a sermon preached on the same day by Rev. W. R. Cobb, for three years pastor of the same church, from "Prepare to meet thy God"—Amos iv: 12.

Can the Truth Overtake a Lie?

Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press dispatches, about Aug. 10th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks' use of some reputed remedy for corpulence, had not taken Allan's Anti-Fat, but had used a preparation put up by a regular physician in Luzerne, Pa. Allan's Anti-Fat is manufactured in Buffalo, N. Y., by the undersigned. We have already sold over 100,000 bottles of it. It has therefore been taken by thousands, and we challenge proof that it has ever harmed any body, unless the reduction of obese persons from 20 to 60 pounds, leaving them healthy and strong, is considered a misfortune. Furthermore, we hereby offer \$5,000 reward for evidence showing that it contains poisonous or injurious ingredients. We also offer \$5,000 if we cannot prove that it has reduced numbers of persons as stated herein, and always without injury. It is said that a lie will outlive the truth any time; but we trust that those newspapers that have misled the public by saying that physicians attributed the lady's death to the use of Anti-Fat (which is only put up by the term "Anti-Fat" being our trade-mark), will correct the false impression they have conveyed, by publishing this refutation.

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTTOES OF THE STATES.

Maine—Border State. "Dirigo." I direct or guide.

New Hampshire—Granite State. No motto.

Vermont—Green Mountain State. "Freedom and Unity."

Massachusetts—Bay State. "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem." With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty.

Rhode Island—Little Rhody. Hope. Connecticut—Land of Steady Habits. "Qui transtulit, sustinet." He who transplanted, still sustains.

New York—Empire State. Excelsior. Higher.

New Jersey—No motto.

Pennsylvania—Keystone State. "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

Delaware—Liberty and Independence.

Maryland—"Crescite de multiplici mini." Grow and Multiply.

Virginia—Old Dominion. "Sic semper tyrannis." Ever so to tyrants.

West Virginia—"Montana semper liberi." Mountaineers are always free-men.

North Carolina—Old North State. No motto.

South Carolina—Palmetto State. "Animus opibusque parati." Prepared in mind and resources; ready to give life and property.

Georgia—"Wisdom, Justice and Moderation."

Florida—Peninsula State. "In God is our trust."

Alabama—No motto.

Mississippi—No motto.

Louisiana—"Justice, Union and Confidence."

Texas—Lone Star State. No motto.

Arkansas—"Regnant populi." The people rule.

Tennessee—"Agriculture and Commerce."

Kentucky—Corn Cacker. "United we stand divided we fall."

Ohio—Buckeye State. No motto.

Michigan—Wolverine State. "Sigueris pennisulam, amonam circumspice." If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.

Indiana—Hoosier State. No motto.

Illinois—Sucker State. "Sovereignty, National Union."

Missouri—"Salus populi suprema lex esto." The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Iowa—Hawkeye State. "Our liberties we prize, and our right we will maintain."

Wisconsin—Badger State. "Forward."

Minnesota—"L'etoile du nord." The Star of the North.

Kansas—"Ad astra per aspera." To the stars through difficulties.

California—Golden State. "Eureka." I have found it.

Oregon—"The Union."

Nebraska—"Popular Sovereignty Progress."

Nevada—"Volens et potens." Willing and able.

Colorado—"Nil sine Domine." Nothing without God.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Scarlet fever, of an epidemic type, is raging at the New Jersey State Reformatory School. The school has two hundred boys, forty of whom are already down with the fever, and several deaths have occurred.

An attempt was one night recently made by burglars to rob the First National Bank of Hopkinton at Hope Valley, R. I. Two attempts to blow open the safe aroused the neighbors. The robbers fled after exchanging shots with men hurrying to the scene.

On Friday night, August 30th, the town of Miskolez, in Hungary, a city of about twenty thousand population, was laid waste by a storm. A thousand houses were destroyed and one hundred persons killed.

An excursion party numbering about two thousand recently arrived at Chicago from Steubenville, Columbus, and other towns in Ohio. The Pan Handle Railroad Company got up the excursion, furnishing three immense trains of cars, the tickets being good for ten days.

Funds from all parts of the country are being daily sent from all parts of the North and West for the relief of the southern yellow fever sufferers, and considerable numbers of physicians and nurses have volunteered their services, still many of the sick are suffering from want of care.

A severe tornado that occurred in Iowa on the 25th inst. did much damage in Grundy county. It struck the town of Reinbeck, demolishing some houses and moving a large number of others off from their foundations. Two story buildings were moved six feet out of place, but no one was seriously injured. Nail stones fell that were more than four inches in circumference.

Robert Whitaker, an old resident, was killed near Philadelphia, on the 23d ult., by the collision of an express train with his private equipage, which was said to be the result of the driver's negligence. Mr. Whitaker was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania. His property is estimated at between two and three millions, and he left no children. His age was seventy-four years.

At Vicksburg, Miss., on the 29th ult., one hundred and twenty-nine new cases of yellow fever and seventeen deaths were reported for the previous twenty-four hours. Among those who died on that day were J. F. Allen, city editor of the Vicksburg Herald, and Dr. E. A. Barber. Doctors Robbins and Balfour and Rev. Mr. Galloway, who had been attacked with the fever, had become convalescent. The Rev. Mr. McMann was down with the fever.

There are two tramps whom the people of Pennsylvania will probably be spared the trouble of entraining at the expense of private larders for some time to come. The two in question are the ones who bonded and gagged the Beltzhoover family in Cumberland county, and stole a large amount of money from the house, not long since, and who were tried a few days ago and sentenced to nine years each in the penitentiary.

The condition of Memphis has lately been appalling—made so by the terrible scourge of yellow fever. For the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. August 28th there were fifty-eight deaths from that and four from other causes, of which numbers forty-seven were whites and eleven colored, by the fever; the number of new cases was one hundred and nineteen. The physicians were utterly exhausted and the friends of the sick were looking in vain for medical assistance. At the above date the scenes of death and distress were indescribable. In some places where members of the Relief Committee were called to visit the sick they found no watchers, and corpses were lying about on the floors, and the destitution was so great that even the smallest amounts of money were thankfully received and used in providing food for the starving, nursing the sick and burying the dead.

By the wise legislation of last winter's congress the days of the Bankrupt Act were numbered, the law to take effect on the 1st of September, 1878. For the last few days previous to that hundreds of debtors, like a drowning man grasping at a straw, were busy reaping the benefit of a law of doubtful moral worth, and offices of registrars of bankruptcy were kept open till twelve o'clock Saturday night, August 31st, to give them every minute of the time which could be allowed them to prepare and file their papers. As a necessary evil, perhaps, in the days of the Great Rebellion the act afforded great relief to many honest debtors of large liabilities and small assets, but, when we consider the amount of fraud which has been perpetrated under the protecting shadow of its wide-spread wings, comparatively few honestly inclined people, either debtors or creditors, will mourn long over the repeal of a law which, while accomplishing a small iota of good, has been a very prolific source of much mischief.

A bold bank robbery was accomplished on the 29th ult. at Concordia, a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, in Lafayette county, Mo., about thirty miles from Sedalia, and on the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad. At 1:30 p. m. three men, strangers, entered the bank when the cashier was alone in charge, and one of them asked him to change a ten dollar bill. As the cashier was complying with the request one of the other men jumped over the counter, caught him by the arm, and placed one hand over his

mouth. The other two then took what money was in sight, then placing a pistol to the cashier's head ordered him to open the safe, which he did, fearing for his life, and the robbers took all the paper money, which amounted to between three and four thousand dollars, refusing to take the silver—between two and three thousand dollars, then mounting their horses they galloped away. The robbery occupied about ten minutes.

THE KIND OF RELIGION WE WANT.

We want a religion that softens the step, and tunes the voice to melody, and fills the eye with sunshine, and checks the impatient exclamation, and harsh rebuke; a religion that is polite, deferential to superiors, courteous to inferiors and considerate to friends; a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being cross when dinner is late, and keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door-mat; keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross and amuses the children as well as instructs them; cares for the servants besides paying them promptly, projects the honeymoon into the harvest-moon, and makes the happy home like the eastern fig tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossoms and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that shall interpose between the ruts and the gullies and the rocks of the highway of life and the sensitive souls that are traveling over them.

DOES THE WORLD MOVE.

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publication of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

SUMMERING AT LONG BRANCH.

Being free from business and family cares, and being completely "bored" with the daily repetition of loafing in the sun-scorched city, I determined to bid adieu to Gotham for a few weeks and make a visit to some one of the numerous resorts dedicated to fashion. Accordingly one fine afternoon found me on the deck of the Jesse Hoyt, one of the Long Branch steamers that daily plough the waters of New York Bay, and with deafening shrieks, proclaim their proximity to the docks of the North River.

The hour was near when the steamer would be "off and away," so, having nothing else to engage my attention, I looked about to get a glimpse of some of my fellow passengers. Beneath the shadow of a spacious awning were to be seen various groups. The balmy breezes wafted up the bay, kissed each cheek alike caressingly, giving a foretaste of the invigorating salt air that awaited us on our trip. Here was a party of four—father, mother, daughter and son, animatedly discussing on a subject which, to judge by the expression of their countenances, must have been highly interesting to them. On my left was a group of three ladies, one anxiously scanning the passengers as they crossed the gang-plank, the others apparently consoling her. Thought I, "some poor creature waiting for some dear friend."

Almost facing me was another group of five ladies, all in exuberant spirits, and a little farther from these still another group, three gentlemen, to all appearance jolly fellows, casting glances at the above-mentioned "fair creatures." Beyond are a party of four ladies and two gentlemen who have the appearance of old travelers.

By and by we are off and enter into the full enjoyment of our surroundings. The rippling waves come plashing against the steamer's side, and, receding, sparkle as the sunbeams mingle their dazzling glare. Soon we leave the busy, throbbing city and, steaming down the bay, pass the Narrows and are on the broad ocean. I still hold my cigar in my hand, and, though an hour has passed, it is but partly consumed, so absorbed have I been in watching the ever-changing scenery. White sails of innumerable coasters dot the surface of the water; mingling with them might be seen the square sails of merchant-men, and the long, black hulls of some ocean steamships, each winged messenger bending on its course.

The men gather in knots and talk politics and smoke their cigars, the women retire to quiet nooks and are soon absorbed in the latest literary production, while the children gambol about; each and all drinking in the purity of the salt air. As we near Sandy Hook pier, where we are to take the train for our final destination, the sun begins slowly to descend, and we have an opportunity of witnessing the full glory of a sun-set. Everything is tinted by the sun's departing rays, and the water seems to smile back the reflection of the laughing faces gazing into it. A few minutes later we are at Sandy Hook pier. And now ensues a rush for the train. All are soon aboard, the whistle shrieks, the bell tolls and we are thundering away at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It is now twilight and so dark that I scarcely notice the scenery, which I have little doubt is very beautiful. Now the bell rings, showing that we are near our destination, and at forty-five minutes past seven the train steams into the main depot.

Leaving the jangling, jostling crowd to take care of themselves, I am soon on my way to a quiet boarding place, where, during my stay, I can at leisure observe the different phases of fashionable life.

Life here seems to be one continual holiday, and, although a great deal of hypocrisy is undoubtedly practiced, still it is worth the time spent in noticing the various classes of people who frequent these resorts. People of every class of society and of almost every nationality are to be found here. There are the usual learned-looking young ladies from Boston who saunter dreamily through the long hotel parlors and reception rooms, with the inevitable classical volumes before their faces, occasionally casting contemptuous glances upon the frivolous dancers and flirts. Then, again, there are the dazzling belles from New York, Washington and Chicago, who really don't put on any airs, who do nothing but laugh, and dress, and flirt all day long, and who are regarded as "really shocking" by those oracles of literature and good sense from the Hub. Occasionally you come across some very pretty young ladies who care nothing for the frivolities of fashion, and who come here rather to please whimsical mamma and papa than from any desire to participate in the continual succession of Germans, receptions, etc. The "boys" are also here in full force, and, like the ladies, are of mixed qualities and characteristics. First on the list are beaux, who come from heaven alone knows where, who appreciate only the wealthy feminine creature that is perpetually laughing and talking consummate nonsense, and who does not fail to strike all her previously-rehearsed killing attitudes. Next is the fop, dressed in tip-top fashion and looking as if he had just jumped out of a band-box. He is generally noisy, imperious and insolent, and puts on all sorts of self-conscious airs. Nothing pleases his fastidious taste, and he turns up his nose at dishes fit for a nobleman. Then

there are the sprucing gents, almost analogous to the fop, who make it a point to frequent the promenades in the afternoon to look at the girls, never failing, when they dare to take such a liberty, to address them by some endearing epithet. Finally there are the real gentlemen, the genuine article, who mind their own business and are courteous to all, who can easily be distinguished by their quiet, unobtrusive demeanor and their winning and unaffected manners.

But there is one important element of fashionable society whom I had almost forgotten to mention, and who are as numerous here as the butterflies whom they seek to entrap. This important character is the mamma with marriageable daughters. Young maidens having such guardians, are usually cautioned how they are to proceed in order to catch the unwary, and their training is so perfect that they rarely fail. It is really charming to witness the manner in which the fond mother of the timid maiden takes the young man in hand, and tells him how much his presence would add to this or that reception; and, being dazzled with the signs of the great wealth of the family he is soon landed high and dry at the hymeneal altar. Very few young men escape this sylph-like infatuation, and those who are so fortunate are very lucky, for in the majority of instances young ladies of fashion are fit only for the ball and reception rooms, out of which, in the kitchen, for instance, they fade as a bud torn from its parent stem.

Many are the conventional modes adopted here to drive away "dull care." There are the Germans, receptions and parties, croquet, tennis and such field sports, with drives and promenades. Surf bathing is also much indulged in; but, from what lately occurred, it is evident that it is spiced with danger. The occurrence I refer to was the capture on the 8th instant, about a mile from land, of a shark nine and one-half feet in length and weighing 750 pounds. Three fishermen having come across a school of Spanish mackerel, cast in their nets to scoop them in. It seems the shark had also seen the mackerel and, anticipating a good meal, made for them. He was soon fast in the net, and in spite of his violent struggles the net, being a new one, held him, and after an hour's hard work the net with its prisoner was towed to the beach. Of course the clever capture occasioned a great commotion and the captors, with the genuine Yankee eye to speculation, set up a tent over him and made a fair business at ten cents a sight.

Summering at such a place is indeed pleasant, but soon the summons "Time is up" will come, and as the golden haze of autumn creeps over sea and mountain, and the chilly air comes in stormy gusts, the butterflies of fashion will fly homeward to their winter quarters, there to con over their conquests and figure up the total cost of their summering.

OLYMPUS PUMP.
Long Branch, N. J., August 26, 1878.

PROF. JOB TURNER VISITS KENTUCKY.

WHERE THE TALLEST AND MOST ROBUST MEN LIVE.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—Truly I have no inclination whatever to leave this beautiful place without writing a long letter about my visit.

I am a guest of Superintendent Hutton, of the Kentucky Institution for the Blind, beautifully situated in a grove, about three miles from the heart of the city.

I arrived here last Sunday morning, but failed to hold a service that afternoon, because I could not learn where the deaf-mutes hold their regular meetings. A number of deaf-mutes did meet at Christ Church to hear the word of God preached in the sign-language, but they were disappointed at the non-appearance of the person they expected. It was not my fault. I did write and notify the manager while I was at the Ohio Convention, but his silence made me suspect that he was not at home. On my arrival I found my fears were right. By the kindness of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton invited me to make a home with them, which invitation I accepted with gratitude.

Finding that the deaf-mutes of this city and its vicinity had not been formally notified by the manager, I have decided to postpone my service to some other time. The manager is up on the lake, near Chicago, but will be back in a few days. He is a warm friend of the deaf-mutes, and is much interested in their spiritual welfare. He is thinking of establishing a chapel for their use, if I do not mistake. He is, I believe, one of the most prominent citizens of this place. He is building himself a magnificent stone edifice of novel architecture, which I took for a chapel at first sight. His mother, a deaf-mute, is now absent in Ohio. I am told that her husband is a hearing man, a minister of the gospel in that State.

Since I have been here, I have met but two mutes.

I called on Miss Maggie Fella yesterday morning, and found her an intelligent deaf-mute lady. Allow me to give you a short biographical sketch of her. She was born in Hamburg, Germany, and came to New Orleans when a little girl, with her father, after the death of her mother.

She was, unfortunately, deprived of her father by the yellow fever, which was raging in that city, in consequence of which she and her little brother were left orphans. His property did not go where he wished. A kind and merciful Providence led the orphans to Indiana, where they lived, I believe, at Sharp's Creek, or Spring. She lost her hearing by spotted fever,

at the age of twelve years, which misfortune sent her to the Indiana Institution, where she received the inestimable light of knowledge, for nine years, under the direction of Superintendent MacIntire. She is an honor to the institution. She is happily a member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine, who can use our signs very well. Mrs. Fontaine is a daughter of Professor William Willard, who was the founder of the Indiana Institution. He has kindly given some property to each of his five married daughters. What a wise father he is.

I next called on Mr. Jacob Siebert, a deaf-mute, and found him a pleasant fellow. He is a trunk maker by trade. He spoke to me favorably of Rev. Dr. Galland and his work. He kindly pointed out to me some of the "elephants" of this city. He says there are forty-four deaf-mutes in and around the city. He is a graduate of the Kentucky Institution, at Danville.

Jeffersonville and New Albany are to Louisville what Brooklyn is to New York, for location.

Kentucky extends four hundred and thirty-seven miles from the Cumberland Mountains to the Mississippi river. Its greatest breadth is two hundred and sixteen miles. Its shape may be compared to that of a roughly-hewn stone arrow-head.

The Ohio river runs 733 miles along the northern boundary of this State. The early French explorers of this country called the river *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River. All these waters swell the majestic Mississippi. Green River, the largest stream in this State, runs through deep gorges many hundred feet below the surface of the adjacent country. This State is generally healthy, which is indicated by the robust appearance of its people. Coal and iron are more abundant here than any other mineral. This State raises half of the hemp produced in the United States. Along the rivers and railroads they pay great attention to the cultivation of fruits. They export fine horses, milch cows, and beef cattle to all parts of the United States and even to Europe.

Among the first exploring party of whites who entered Kentucky from Virginia, through Cumberland Gap, was Daniel Boone, the hunter, whose grave lies undisturbed on a high bluff commanding the city of Frankfort, and whose great-granddaughter I have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with. I hope one day to visit that place on a mission. Kentucky has won celebrity through the services of her statesmen, Henry Clay, Amos Kendall, Zachary Taylor, George D. Prentice, and many others.

Measurements of soldiers, recruited for the late war, showed that the Kentuckians are taller and more robust than any other people of this country, or of Europe. To tell the truth, I have seen, with my own eyes, more tall, fine deaf-mute ladies in Kentucky than in any other State. This blind institution is one of the best conducted in the Union. It has what is called "The American Publishing House for the Blind," the workings of which have excited my admiration very much indeed. From the cupola of this institution can be seen the most beautiful scenery that I ever saw.

Time will not permit me to write any more. I leave town for Wheeling, W. Va., this afternoon to fulfill my appointment next Sunday.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27, 1878.

MAINE DEAF-MUTE MISSION.

BELFAST, ME., Aug. 30, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Thinking it would be interesting to your readers to hear from this State, how the Mission is getting along, I would say that ever since it was established I have been watching it with interest. I am satisfied that it is in good working order, but it has no permanent fund yet, and has not yet obtained a firm footing, as it is in its infancy, being only a little over seven months old. But I feel certain it will succeed well in the future, providing it does not interfere with the New England Industrial Home, of which I am the agent for the eastern part of New England.

I have now settled with the President and manager of the mission, and they agree to allow me to canvass the State of Maine once a year for the Industrial Home, and will give no trouble. They have decided not to interfere with us in our work, and we will encourage them as much as we can, and will work in harmony together. I have settled satisfactorily with the mission, and will report the good it has already done.

There has been quite a large number of deaf-mutes converted, and most of them have already joined churches. Below I give the list of names of converts: Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tripp, of Topsham, admitted to the Congregational Church, and their children were baptized last July; Mrs. Anderson, of Augusta, Congregational; Mr. and Mrs. Lotharie Lombard, of Cape Elizabeth, Congregational; Mr. Hiram Hunt, and Mrs. Harriet Whitney, of Gray, Free Baptist; May B. A. Brown, of Bangor, Free Baptist; Mary Bell Russell, of Bangor, Methodist. This is indeed most encouraging work. C. Aug. Brown has given up all for Jesus' sake and is now changed for the better. He has preached to the Belfast society once or twice. I hope he will reap a large harvest of wandering sheep. Truly the harvest is ripe, but the laborers are few. Let us all Christians, ask God to send more laborers in the field, to gather all the lost sheep they can find.

On Sunday, August 25th, I attended service held by Rev. Samuel Rowe, of Bangor. He preached a good sermon

in the morning, and held Bible-class and prayer-meeting in the afternoon. It was, indeed, interesting to see the nates so eager to learn the word of God. Quite a number of deaf-mutes attended in spite of the hard rain all day. Those who attended were Mrs. C. A. Brown, of Belfast; B. H. B. Alden, of Camden; Isaac Tullison, of Augusta; Samuel Hamilton, of Beverly, Mass.; P. A. Brown, Frank Rice, Mary Bell Russell and Mr. Halsey, of Bangor. Rev. Mr. Rowe took for his text, Acts 11:5.

Services are now held monthly in the following places: Belfast, Bangor, Augusta, Auburn and Portland. Saco and Biddeford have an independent society and do not look to the mission for support. Belfast has also an independent one, but has voted to dissolve and surrender to the Maine mission. There is but one independent society in Maine at present. Services are also held in Newport and Thomdike, on week days, and at other places as occasion requires.

Your paper is a great benefit to all the deaf-mutes and should be in the hands of every deaf-mute in the Union.

I shall leave this place this afternoon for Boston on my way home. If God sees fit I shall return again in a few days. A few nights ago there was a social gathering at Mr. Staples at Belfast. Messrs. C. A. Brown, Pendleton, Dundbar, and Jack, of Belfast; Isaac Tullison, of Augusta, Rev. Samuel Rowe, and the writer were present.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL HAMILTON.

THE LOUISVILLE DEAF-MUTES DISAPPOINTED.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The last article I wrote for your paper was concerning Rev. A. W. Mann's sojourn in our city. Now I have the pleasure of again writing a few lines for the paper I prize so much, the JOURNAL. Professor Turner was here on the 25th of August in time to have service, but unfortunately the gentlemen to whom he had written, were away from the city. One, Mr. Dillingham, a wealthy Main street merchant, who has a deaf-mute mother, takes great interest in aiding and attending to the necessary notices to be given in case any one comes to hold services for the mutes. This gentleman and his family have been gone to the lakes for some time, as is the custom of those who can afford to leave their business in this hot city long enough to enjoy a cooler climate.

Well, I will proceed with what I want to tell you: that is of our disappointment in not knowing of Professor Turner's arrival here, and he, being a perfect stranger here, was bewildered when he arrived and found no one expecting him. Not knowing any of the mutes here, he accepted the invitation of Mr. Hutton, Superintendent of the Blind Asylum, with whom he became acquainted at Columbus, O., during the teachers' Convention, and he happened to fall again in his way here. Through this gentleman he was able to hear of Mr. Libert, a mute. He left word at his home to call and see him at the Blind Asylum, but he did not receive the word in time. Professor Turner had to remain at the Asylum unwillingly patient. In the meantime quite a number of mutes from New Albany, Jeffersonville, and most all of the Louisville mutes were waiting outside in front of Christ Church for him, having heard from Professor Yeager, of Danville, that there would be service. The mutes had to disperse, greatly disappointed. Monday morning Professor Turner came to see the writer, whose address he had in his pocket. He had hesitated about going to see a mute lady, but he could not leave Louisville with a clear conscience, he remarked to me, without yielding to its promptings to go and see the lady, whose address he had. He was very glad he came, for he thereby made a providential acquaintance with a mute lady who had been a constant reader of his letters and had been very desirous of meeting him; and also the daughter of Wm. Willard, the founder of the deaf and dumb institution of Indiana, who understood the mute language well and welcomed him very cordially. The mutes who were here, and so much disappointed in not seeing any services from Professor Turner, will very much regret it when they hear that he was here, and, on account of the above stated reasons, unable to hold forth here this time. He promised to come again at some future time, this being one of the many places appointed for his mission work.

God bless him; and may he be the means of bringing many souls to God. May he in all his travels from place to place be protected by the ever-watchful Providence of God, and encouraged in his work.

Very respectfully,
EMMA.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28, 1878.

A BLUNDERING REPORT.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Dear Sir:—Your last issue announced my intention of marriage to Miss Mary J. Smith, of East Hartford, Conn. This is false and you will oblige me by contradicting it in your next issue. I beg to state that Miss Smith was a classmate of mine seven years, while I was at Hartford, and I respect her very highly as an estimable lady. I have never thought of matrimony with her or any one else, neither shall I so long as my parents are spared to me.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWIN W. FRISDEE.

August 26, 1878.

MR. A. MERRITT OF PHILADELPHIA, SAYS:

"I know hundreds who have used Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and all speak of it in the highest terms of praise."

NOTES FROM PROFESSOR JOB TURNER.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 28, 1878.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—I am resting at Professor McGregor's home for a few hours. I arrived here from Louisville this morning. Last night we had a pleasant run up the Ohio on board the General Lytle. One of the passengers and myself were surprised to meet each other on the boat. He was the captain of a New Orleans and Vicksburg boat when I ascended the Mississippi in her. He told me that the yellow fever got so bad that he had to lay his boat up, and that no business could be done in that country until sufficient frost comes to stop the fever.

The scenery on both sides of the Ohio is town seeing. There are not so many towns along the river as there are along the Hudson.

I was much surprised to meet Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carroll here. They are visiting Mr. and Mrs. McGregor. They will go home in a day or two.

Professor McGregor has just returned home after a very pleasant absence of one month, and will re-open his school next Monday. I will tell you an incident of his travels. He carried his own canoe, 14 feet long, 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, from his home to Sandusky, O., by railroad. Then he embarked there for Detroit in the canoe without any company. He went boldly through the angry waves, using his sail more than his paddle, all the way from Sandusky, O., to Detroit, which place he reached in safety. The canoe is the same that he used when he descended the Shenandoah River, from its south fork, near Harrisonburg, Va., to Washington city via Harper's Ferry. Professor Hotchkiss, of the National Deaf-Mute College, accompanied him in his own canoe at the same time.

Prof. David H. Carroll, of the Minnesota Institution, attended the public schools until he lost his hearing, by brain fever, at the age of 14 years, which caused him to be sent to the Ohio Institution, where he remained one year and a half, after which he went to the National Deaf-Mute College, where he pursued his collegiate studies five years. Then he was called to the place which he now holds. He is a semi-mute.

Mrs. Isabella H. Carroll, formerly Miss Ransom, also attended the public schools about nine years, when she lost her hearing by the brain fever. She has been a teacher in the Michigan and New York Institutions, and is now connected, as an instructor, with the Minnesota Institution.

I shall start for Wheeling, W. Va., this afternoon. Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

MARYLANDERS AT THE COLUMBUS CONVENTION OF INSTRUCTORS OF DEAF-MUTES.

[Baltimore Advertiser, Aug. 26.]

The closing session of the International Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb was held in Columbus, O., on the 21st inst. In the report of the proceedings published in the Columbus Journal of the 22d inst. is given a sketch of the remarks of Wm. R. Barry, of Baltimore, a trustee of the Maryland Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, objecting to the term "public charity" in a report of the committee on "the duties and responsibilities of the trustees," who said that in institutions of this kind the public good was the main consideration.

The Maryland people, he said, do not allow politics to enter into their institutions. They have a Democratic State administration, and yet most of their trustees and managers are of opposite parties. Their teachers and superintendents are appointed for life or good behavior. Mr. Barry was himself a Democrat. He did not care to know the politics of a superintendent, teacher or officer of these institutions. He only wished to know that they were the best men for their places. He gave an account of the excellent management of the institution at Frederick, and described the era of improvement that has been brought about by conducting these institutions on impartial business principles in his State.

Mr. John T. Morris, President of the School Board and a Trustee of the Maryland Deaf-Mute Colored Institution, was called upon to address the convention. He upheld the work of deaf-mute and blind educators. No man should be appointed to any position in connection with these institutions except for his qualification. In Maryland they had learned to do away with party bias in this respect, and they had thereby secured the best men for these places. He pitied those who were afflicted with the management of political dictation. No man should be removed from these offices without cause. It would give the educators more heart in their work. Teachers should be better paid. Their work they had refused to make any retrenchment in this direction. These teachers should be pensioned the same as other retired officers of the Government.

On the following day at the Convention of Educators of the Blind, Mr. Morris, representing the Maryland Institution, responded on the part of the visiting delegates in the welcoming address of Governor Bishop, of Ohio.

Edison has made a fortune by his inventions, and his name will go down to posterity as the master genius of this age. He has taken out nearly two hundred patents. Inventors entitled to Patents, or Soldiers of the War of 1812 or their widows, and all Soldiers entitled to Pensions should send (stamp for information to Presbrey & Green, Attorneys, 509 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY.

[From the Edinburgh Daily Review, Aug. 17.]

The second annual convention of representatives of the National Deaf and Dumb Society was held in the Royal Hotel, George Square, Glasgow, yesterday. There were between forty and fifty representatives present, including the following:—From Bradford—Mr. Frederick Cliffe; Cardiff—Mr. Edward Rowland; Derby—Mr. W. R. Rowe; Dublin—Mr. Maurice F. G. Hewson; Dundee—Mr. Robert Stiven, Jr.; Edinburgh—Mr. W. J. Hansell, Mr. Alexander T. Duff, Mr. Peter McDonald; Forfar—Mr. James Andrews; Glasgow—Mr. A. F. Strathern, Mr. William Agnew, Mr. James Paul; Greenock—Mr. John M'Pherson; Hanly—Mr. Edwin Reade, Mr. W. Hawkins; Leeds—Mr. Henry Lund; London—The Rev. Samuel Smith, Mr. E. W. H. Langdals; Manchester—Mr. Alfred H. Gomm, Mr. William Whalley, Mr. William Markham, Mr. Charles Partington; Newcastle-on-Tyne—Mr. William Matheson; Oldham—Mr. Ralph Clegg; Paisley—Mr. William Lancaster; Ripon—Mr. Austin H. Clarke; Sheffield—Mr. A. P. Hamilton; Stockport—Mr. Samuel T. Lee, Mr. Thomas Linford.

The proceedings were entirely carried on in the deaf and dumb language. Mr. Alex. M. Duff, Edinburgh, was elected president for the ensuing year, and accordingly took the chair.

Mr. James Paul, the secretary and treasurer, gave in a report, in which it was stated that the society had now been in existence twelve months, and had been, considering the depressed state of trade since its formation, fairly successful. The past year had been one of doubt and anxiety. Fears were entertained that the public would, if not content, at least be doubtful of the bona fide character of the National Deaf and Dumb Society, formed and carried on as it is by a few unknown mutes. Their fears on that score were already removed, and he had had the pleasure of receiving hundreds of letters from all parts of the country congratulating the promoters on having initiated a work much needed and long desired by the deaf and dumb, and wishing the undertaking God-speed. The amount received during the last few months, from churches of all denominations, was about £24. Though the churches had not as yet responded so numerously as they might desire, they had at least recognized the National Deaf and Dumb Society as praiseworthy in its objects and deserving of aid, which must be very gratifying to the deaf and dumb who promoted it. Highly, however, as they value these recognitions, they were far more thankful to God that their exertions had been approved of and supported by the deaf and dumb of the country. The manual alphabet cards lately circulated had been productive of much good, not only in making known to the public the existence and objects of the National Deaf and Dumb Society, but in adding greatly to the number of dactylogists. The total income from all sources to 30th of June had been £200 1s 4d, and the expenditure £64 16s 4d, which left a balance of £135 5s; and since that date they had received more than £30. There was a misconception prevailing amongst the managers of existing missionary societies that the National Deaf and Dumb Society would injure local societies, but such was not the case, the greatest care being taken that the operations of the society did not in any way interfere with the operations of local societies.

On the motion of Rev. Mr. Smith, London, seconded by Mr. Alfred H. Gomm, Manchester, the report was adopted.

A committee of eight was then appointed to draw up a constitution of rules for the society, and the next subject on the programme—regulations anent the election of representatives—was remitted to it for consideration.

Mr. Strathern then suggested that, in order that the objects of the society should be properly carried out, they ought now to have a paid secretary. He also thought that at least one mission should be established this year as the funds in hand were already sufficient for that purpose.

Rev. Mr. Smith was of the same opinion as Mr. Strathern in regard to having a paid secretary, and moved that Mr. Paul, who had done the work so efficiently, should be appointed.

After some discussion, Mr. Paul was elected for six months in the meantime, at a salary of £80 per annum.

Mr. Agnew, Glasgow, recommended that the missionary should be sent to some society in existence which had no missionary at present.

Mr. Glegg, Oldham, suggested the appointment of a missionary by the committee, and intimated that the society were now ready to open a field of labor with the funds they had in hand.

The committee were accordingly granted the necessary power. The advisability of undertaking the publication of a magazine for the deaf and dumb, under the auspices of the society, was brought up, but after some discussion it was agreed to delay any proceedings in the meantime.

A resolution was afterwards come to to propagate a knowledge of dactylography by the free circulation of cards having the manual alphabet printed thereon.

The convention closed by a paper being read on the subject of the "Ordination of Mutes."

The next convention is to be held in London.

In the evening a complimentary dinner was given to the members of the convention in the same hotel, at which Mr. Duff occupied the chair.

The way to fame is like the way to heaven, through much tribulation.

ODD NOTES.

Best thing to keep in hot weather—keep shady.

The latest song is: "Mary, don't crowd me, I'm melting."

The phonograph is an invention that speaks for itself.

Georgia has a paper bearing the euphonious name of Okefenokean.

Lightning might do more sometimes if it wasn't in such an awful hurry.—[Bridgeport Standard.]

"I find your recommendations very good, Bridget." "Yes, ma'am, and now I'll see yours, ma'am, if you please."

The King of Siam has 600 commissioned wives, and 2,400 wives by brevet, all of them living in one vast palace at Bangkok.

It is a most creditable fact that in Japan every adult, man or woman, can read and write. Of no other nation on the globe can this be said.

A St. Louis Coroner, who was formerly a base ball man, instructed his jury to bring in a verdict of "out on a sunstroke."—[Oil City Derrick.]

Dr. Mary Walker always looks foolish when she lights a match on her pantaloons. Especially if she is excited and breaks the match.—[Hawkeye.]

Dink pooty well of a man, dat vill shoot by you, when you are in shorny vedder. Shwarum of insects vill shay around you ven der sun shines out.—[Carl Pretzel.]

Of twenty-eight leading cities of the United States, Troy, N. Y., pays the highest tax rate, 5.14 per cent., and Detroit, Mich., pays the lowest, 1.24 per cent.

The fall and winter season of the Boston Museum will be inaugurated on Monday, August 26, with the production, for the first time in America, of the German drama "My Son."

A Buffalo doctor stipulates that his professional card shall be inserted just above the death notices. We suppose he respectfully refers to the names which follow.—[New Haven Register.]

The festive watermelon has put in an appearance on our streets. Their cost is seventy-five cents; fifty for the melon and twenty-five for a bottle of cholera mixture.—[Lockport Union.]

The late Earl Russell's personal estate amounted to \$150,000. His will divides it between his wife and two sons and two daughters. Each of the household servants is given a year's wages.

The statement is made that Clara Morris is melting Chicago audiences with her play of "Conscience." We cannot see how a play by that name could possibly affect a Chicago audience.—[Derrick.]

"A wasps' nest contains 15,000 cells," and the greatest of these "cells" is to sit down on the nest under the mistaken impression that all the wasps have gone to the seaside or somewhere on a visit.

Since the discovery of an Epsom salt mine near Chittanooga, it has been found impossible to regulate moving day and the 1st of May is awfully scattered in consequence.—[Keokuk Constitution.]

It takes one hundred and twenty-three trunks, packages and parcels to contain the traveling outfit of James Gordon Bennett and sister. A family of eight persons out West can travel from place to place with no more luggage than a tobacco box and a dog.—[Free Press.]

It is safe to say that there would be a great deal more bread cast upon the waters than there is, if people were only sure it would be returned to them with 10 per cent. interest. It is the uncertainty of the investment that makes people hesitate.—[Rome Sentinel.]

This weather brings to the remembrance of the Elmira Gazette, the remark of a prim and fastidious lady matron in a college not a thousand miles from Elmira. One of the pupils said the hot weather made her sweat. "Don't use that word, please," said the matron. "Only horses sweat, men perspire, ladies glow."

"Who," asks an inquisitive editor, "is paying our national debt?" Well, there's no use keeping the secret any longer. We are paying it; we have paid millions and millions of it since the war closed, but we intend to stop it at the end of the next fiscal year. It makes a frightfully large hole in our salary.—[Norristown Herald.]

The jokers that included a piece of stained brick among the geological specimens which they placed upon the desk of the professor as objects worthy of his explanatory remarks, received the following reward: Taking up one of the specimens, he said: "This is one of baryta from the Cheshire mines. This," holding up another, "is a piece of felspar from the Portland quarries. And this," coming to the brick, "is a piece of impudence from some member of the class."

CAN'T PREACH GOOD.

No man can do a good

